

**THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN OHIO AND NEW HAMPSHIRE—PREVALENCE OF ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.**—The Abolition Whig papers of the North are rejoicing over the election of Judge Wade, a Free-soil Whig, as United States Senator from Ohio, for six years, and over the Whig gain in Congress and in the Legislature by the recent election in New Hampshire, with the indication that a majority of the people of that State are opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. The abolition organ in this city, the Tribune, appears to be excessively delighted at these results, and looks upon them as indications of healthy vigor in the body politic.

We take a different view of the results of these elections, and of the indications of the public mind in the North and West, which they exhibit. We can see nothing in them but the germs of disaster and ruin to the American republic, the seeds of civil war, anarchy, and insurrection, among the people, in the distance. If the whig party of the North identify itself with anti-slavery sentiment, and with opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, a measure which was not only called for under the circumstances in which the country was placed, but in direct obedience to the Constitution, it is easy to perceive that they will go further, and not rest until they will desire to bear down and trample the Constitution under foot, in order to reach slavery in the Southern States. Fanaticism is never satisfied until it annihilates everything, or is annihilated itself. When the New England abolitionists embarked in the anti-slavery agitation, they did not dare go to the lengths which now characterize their proceedings; nor did they assail the church and the State, nor tear the Bible and the Constitution to pieces before their audiences, as they have done for the last few years. Free-soilism is nothing but a shade of the abolitionism of the present Garrison school of fanatics, and unless it be checked in season, will end in the same way. As long as abolitionism was confined to the New England fanatics, it was perfectly harmless, and hardly worthy of a thought. The pranks which they committed before the world were only matters of amusement to the public, and the actors were heartily laughed at. But the case is far different now. Within a few years past, designing and cunning politicians have been laboring to engraft abolitionism on the whig party, to make it one of the principles of that political organization. They have succeeded to such an extent as to throw the whole country into confusion, to engender hostility between different sections of the republic, and at one time the demon spirit which they aroused, paralyzed the government of the country, and was nigh destroying this noble fabric, and with it the hopes of the advocates of free government, throughout the land. Seward, Weed, Greeley and their co-workers, are still laboring in the same field of fanaticism, and under the cloak of humanity and philanthropy, are endeavoring to make wider and deeper the breach now existing between the North and South, and to precipitate on both sections the evils of civil war and bloodshed. They do not now go so far as the Garrison and Co., but almost as far as they did when they first commenced. Who can tell where they will stop? According to the experience of their predecessors, and the rules which guided them, they will, before many years, meet at the same point, and one party will be as loud as the other in advocating the destruction of the Constitution. When they will have gone so far, the ultimate result will not be far off.

Entertaining these views, therefore, the spread of anti-slavery sentiment in certain sections of the United States, as developed by the recent elections in Ohio and New Hampshire, presents a topic of melancholy reflection. It is needless to argue that the propagation of this feeling—the conversion of the whigs into an abolition party—the success of the unconstitutional and atrocious doctrines entertained and promulgated on every occasion by Seward, Weed, and others, of the abolition-whig clique in the North, will eventually produce a dissolution of the Union, and entail upon our country all the horrors of insurrection, servile war, anarchy, and bloodshed. Such a calamity may not occur in five, ten, fifteen, or perhaps twenty years; but the tendency of abolitionism, and the increase of anti-slavery sentiment in the North, will, as surely as the sun rises in the east, end in such a lamentable state of affairs as we have attempted to describe, unless it is checked. The history of every age and of every country, shows that when the demagogue of fanaticism is once let loose, it knows no bounds. Its appetite cannot be appeased; and what it would at first shudder at doing, it will grasp at, and will in the end stop at nothing that stands in its way. Religion, government, morality—every thing will in turn be attacked and destroyed. Under the name of socialism, it

is now undermining, in the United States, all that men hold dear. The rise and progress of that destructive is as curious as it is alarming. With both it and abolition fanaticism eating at the vitals of our political and social fabric, it is time for good men to pause and reflect on the destiny that awaits us.—[New York Herald.]

**Seeing a light.**—A sailor the other day, in describing his first efforts to become a "water man," said that just at the close of a dark night he was sent aloft to see if he could see a light. After a short time he was hailed from the deck with—  
"Mast head ahoy!"  
"Ay, ay, sir," was the answer.  
"Do you see a light?"  
"Yes, sir!"  
"What light?"  
"Day light, sir!"  
The lookout was ordered down with a run.

The following inscription is displayed in the Crystal palace of the World's Fair:  
"Das rauchen wird nicht erlaubt."  
"Il n'est pas permis de fumer."  
"Non e permesso di fumare."  
"No es permitido fumar."  
"Nao he permittido fumer."  
"No smoking allowed."

**KEOWEE COURIER.**  
Saturday, March 29, 1851.

**ANDERSON.**—We had the pleasure a few days since, of visiting our thriving neighbor, Anderson, in which town His Honor Judge O'Neal has been holding court this week. But little business of importance awaited the adjudication of the Common Pleas; to the Sessions, however, we were told the Grand Jury had presented some sixty or seventy Bills of Indictment. Anderson is not only a pleasant but certainly a very prosperous town, and destined at no distant day to drop the prefix of "little." In anticipation of the coming railroad harvest, when fortunes are to be had for the asking, many improvements are going forward, and people are making arrangements to enjoy wealth in *otio cum dignitate*. The business of the Anderson merchants and mechanics we understood to be brisk, its *atelo* (important item,) we know to be good, its general appearance is neat and full of life and activity, and its future prospects bright and cheering.

**MAJOR NOAH.**—We are gratified to learn that the reported death of this clever man was premature, and that he is even likely to recover.

**DEATH OF GEN. BROOKE.**—The Picayune of the 19th inst. reports the decease of this accomplished man and gallant officer. He is said to have died at San Antonio on the 9th inst.

**MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.**—The English poet, and author of Proverbial Philosophy, has arrived in New York, and taken lodgings at the Astor House.

**SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.**—B. F. Wade, (Whig free-soiler) from Ohio, ex-Gov. Fish (ditto) from New York. Seward and Sewardism is triumphant in the Empire State.

Thus has fallen another hope of the compromisers, and the New Yorkers are given over to hardness of heart.

A Rowis said to have lately occurred in the Missouri Legislature, in which the members very generally participated. Pleasant pastime this, and becoming, withal, for grave legislators.

**HORRIBLE DEATH.**—On the night of the 21st inst., Mr. T. Forkner, an old man who lived entirely alone and at some distance from any neighbor, was burned to death, with his dwelling. The house is supposed to have been fired by accident, and the old gentleman being asleep, was not awakened until it was too late to escape from this awful fate.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The Cherokee bro't half a million of gold. The Ohio, arrived to-day, had over 300,000 dollars in gold. The California market had undergone no change. The political news is unimportant. No Senator had yet been elected. Indian depredations continued. The city was healthy and the weather fine. Mining prospects were good, and the country generally in a prosperous state.—[Charlotte Courier.]

**Later from Texas.**  
By the arrival, last evening of the steamship Louisiana, we have received Galveston papers to the 13th inst.

The Victoria Advocate says that the slave population of Gonzalez county has been quite doubled this year, and that the agricultural products of that county will be swelled far beyond any preceding year. Other counties in the West have also had their full share of immigration.

The San Antonio Western Texian of the 6th inst. says that the party of sixteen mountain infantry, sent out by Gen. Garland, found an Indian trail, which they followed up until they were met by a northern, which was so intensely severe as to compel them to abandon further pursuit, both men and horses being exhausted, having to face the storm. At the time the troops gave up the pursuit, it was believed that they were within eight or ten miles of the Indians. After giving up the chase, they went to Fredericksburg. The Indians pursued were supposed to be Tonk-aways.

Chipoti, a Lipan chief, recently came into Fredericksburg and notified Col. Stanford that parties of Indians had passed down the country, and advised the whites to be on the lookout for them. He also informed the Colonel that all the Lipans had joined him and were now under his command; and asked for permission to raise corn the ensuing season on the head waters of the Llano.

Chipoti says the Comanches are disposed to be peaceable and friendly to the whites, but that there are bad men among them who cannot be restrained.

The Galveston News learn from Lieut. Stockton, that the Indians have lately crossed the Nueces above Fort Merrill, in a pretty large body. Capt. McCulloch, with his company, left Corpus Christi a few days since in pursuit, and also the ranging company near Fort Merrill. A report has since come in, that they had overtaken the Indians, with whom they had a rencontre, with the loss of some two or three men. There is nothing, however, certain as to the result.

In the Nueces Valley of the 24th ult. the editor takes a final leave of the public. The paper has been well and ably conducted, and we are sorry to hear of its discontinuance.

The beautiful country around Corpus Christi is said to be fast settling up.

**Further from Santa Fe.**  
The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst. mentions the arrival in that city, by the steamer Highland Mary, of several Santa Fe traders. Among the party we notice the names of Charles E. Kearney, Richard Owens, Joseph Mercere, Henry Grandjean, Rumley and Austin. The intelligence they bring is of little importance.

A young man, named Francis Green, shot himself accidentally with a pistol while on the route. The wound at first was supposed to be dangerous, but by good treatment the man was recovering.

No recent murders have taken place by the Indians, but Mr. Mercere states that they are bold in their depredations, and as annoying to the white settlers as of old. A short time previous to his departure from Santa Fe, several large flocks of sheep had been driven away from a rancho, a short distance below, by a band of Navajos. The old complaint relative to the inefficiency of the troops, is revived, and it is stated that whenever they have been stationed they have proved of little or no service.

The weather has been unusually mild in New Mexico. Extensive preparations were making among the Santa Fe merchants for the spring and summer trade.

**FRANCE.**—We do not know that much importance need be attached to the fact that the negotiation between the two branches of the Bourbons, respecting the succession to the throne of France, should the people of that country ever return to their "ancient usages," have been brought to a termination. It is announced that the Orleans party have relinquished their first claims in favor of the elder branch.

The people of France will probably have something to say on this subject. The compact between the two families or branches of the Bourbons may amount simply to the Indian's bargain, who sold beaver skins before he had caught the beavers.

[Baltimore American.]

Joseph Johnson, Esq., has been elected Governor of Virginia. The joint vote stood, Johnson 92; scattering 54. The election is to fill the interregnum between the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, on the first day of January next, and the meeting of the Legislature next year.

**Rough Handling.**  
Those who can relish a withering rebuke to demagoguism, will find some entertainment in the debate in the United States Senate, which we this day publish. This Gen. Houston, whose malignity, or scarcely less pardonable ignorance on a subject upon which he has volunteered to enlighten the public, is here shown up with graphic power. He is an aspirant for the Presidency, and not without some prospect of success—a fact which shows how lamentably low that office has fallen since the better days of the republic—and he has shrewdly inferred that he cannot better propitiate public favor in majority of the States, than in vilifying South Carolina, misrepresenting her institutions, and depreciating the intelligence and character of her people.

It seems to be well understood by Southern aspirants for national popularity, and national favor, that the high road to success is abuse of those true sons of the South who stand up manfully for the rights of their proscribed section.

We have no reason from the past career of Gen. Houston, to infer that he is capable of rising above such a temptation. But it is a gratifying fact that South Carolina is represented in the Senate by those who neither allow the plea of ignorance to shield her defamers, nor admit the singularity of professions of patriotic intentions on the part of one who has such a singular way of manifesting them.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

**Abbeville Court.**—The Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville District has been in session during the past week at Abbeville C. H. His honor Judge O'Neal presiding.

In the case of the State vs. the students of Erskine College, for riot &c. fourteen of the young men were convicted. The judge gave them a good talk, and fined each \$20.

In the case of the State vs. the editors of the Erskine Miscellany, for libelling the character of Silas Anderson, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.—[Erskine Misc.]

**Baltimore, March 21.**  
Mr. Skinner, editor of the Plover, Loom & Anvil, died this evening from the effects of his falling through the cellar door of the Aost office this morning.—[Carolinian.]

**Albany, March 19.**—The Legislature to-day elected Hamilton Fish, United States Senator for the State of New York for six years from the 4th of March, 1851. Thus the great Senatorial struggle for the State of New York has ended. The Legislature was in session until 2 o'clock this morning, before effecting the election.

The Cherokee Advocate of the 4th inst. says:  
"We understand that some of our Osage friends, (chiefs) Wolf and Tail, intend making a visit to some of the more western tribes, residing in the Rocky Mountains, in order to wage war upon them, and give them a little brushing, for their carnivorous propensities upon the rest of mankind."

The Liberty (Md.) Banner of Liberty says that Col. Edward Schley of Frederick, has in his possession the identical sword with which Sergeant Everhart saved the life of Col. Washington at the "Battle of Cowpens." It will be remembered that one of Tarlton's men was in the act of slaying the gallant Colonel behind, when Everhart, who observed his danger, rushed forward, and felled him to the earth. The weapon was given by Everhart at his death to an esteemed friend from whom it was procured by Col. Schley.—[Alexandria Gazette.]

**A Clock for Sixty Cents.**—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Conn., has actually made a time-piece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

**The Coolies.**  
The China Mail, published at Hong Kong, China, in speaking of the growing demand of late for Chinese Coolies, to be employed principally in Peru and in the French and Spanish settlements, mentions several instances in which these persons have been treated with an inhumanity by the English scarcely less shocking than that characterizing the African slave trade. In one of the cases cited, a British mercantman, bound for Lima, and which put into Hobart Town, had lost by disease and suicide 170, or 40 per cent. of its cargo of Chinese Coolies. The cause of this mortality was an insufficient supply of provisions and water.

Three cent pieces are now coined at the Philadelphia Mint.

**New Senator from N. York.**  
The telegraph yesterday brought the intelligence of the election of Hamilton Fish to the United States Senate, so that New York will now rejoice in two Free-soil Representatives, instead of one, in that body.

The triumph of Mr. Seward over the Administration is now complete, and the Empire State moves at his beck and bidding. He understood well his own strength, when he ventured to repulse the overtures of the Administration through the Silver Greys, and refused to make even the shadowy concession of allowing resolutions to be passed through the legislature acquiescing in the compromise—resolutions which would not have been worth the paper on which they were written.

The choice between Mr. Fish, the Whig, and Mr. Dix, the Democratic nominee, was inappreciable. Both were obnoxious to the same objections—but as the especial friend of Mr. Seward, and opposed on that ground by the administration Whigs—a forlorn few—the election of the former is a personal triumph to the leader of the host, and a most unmistakeable evidence of the sentiment of the State. Doubtless, however, now that the deed has been done, wonderful discoveries will be made by the compromise organs, as to the nationality and conservatism of the elect of the Sewardites.

It will be discovered that he is a marvellous proper man—and that he has duped those good easy souls in electing him, only that he might aid in carrying out the policy of the Administration. New York will be pronounced "sound and reliable"—and this be trumpeted as the death blow to Sewardism. Having so often witnessed feats as remarkable on the part of the "friends of the compromise" at the North we confidently expect to witness more "ground and lofty tumbling on this occasion."

The tone of Northern feeling is indeed, most wonderfully modified by the passage of the "peace measures"—and the recent elections prove it most conclusively!

Two of the controlling Northern States, New York and Ohio, now have both of their Senators of the real Free-soil stripe—and Massachusetts bids fair to follow their example in the election of Charles Sumner, whose chances appear better now than did those of Mr. Fish a few days ago.

The moral effect of this decided demonstration on the part of New York, must be very great. Surely those Southern men, who have most resolutely shut their eyes to the signs of times hereabout, cannot keep them sealed after this most portentous proceeding of the leading Northern State.—[Southern Press.]

**Bem in a Duel.**  
The following account of a duel between Bem and a young Polish officer is given in the last British Quarterly Review:  
"Bem again visited England in 1847. Weak and emaciated by a wound received thirty-one years before, he was now so lame that he could hardly move, even with crutches. When a young man, a quarrel with a Polish officer of artillery had ended in a meeting with pistols. Fortune gave the officer the first fire, and Bem fell wounded in the thigh. The officer raised his hat and wished him good morning. 'Stop,' cried Bem, 'it's my turn now; and leaning on his elbow, he coolly took his aim and sent a ball through his antagonist's heart. Bem's hurt, although the ball had never been extracted, did not, for many years, prevent him from following the active life we have described. In Paris, however, it caused him so much suffering that he submitted to an operation at the hands of the celebrated Dupuytren. After an hour's agony Dupuytren declared that the ball was in such a position, imbedded in bone, that it required other instruments to extract it than those he had brought with him, and that he must return and finish the operation next day. Bem told him to do what he liked with him then, but that he would not like to hear of a second experiment. On this Dupuytren said nothing further could be effected, and the ball was left where it was. For some years afterwards the pain diminished, but returned again with greater violence in 1846. In this state he presented himself before Lord Dudley Stuart, a name it is scarce possible to mention without expressions of admiration for the constancy with which he has devoted himself to protect and aid the sufferers in the cause of Poland, or we may say, of freedom. It was contrary to the rules of the Polish Association to afford assistance to any new claimants, but thanks to Lord Dudley Stuart, the urgent wants of Bem were allowed to form an exception. A poor pittance was granted him weekly, and his admission was obtained to the hospital of the University College, where he was placed under the care of Mr. Liston. The operation which Dupuytren had been

attempting for an hour and failed in, was performed by Liston in less than five minutes. But many months elapsed before Bem was sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital, and he was obliged to return even a second time before he was dismissed as cured.

**Good Breeding.**  
The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker, in his amusing and instructive publication, 'The Original,' as affording a fine instance of the value of good breeding or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce any personal advantages:  
"An Englishman, making the grand tour the middle of the last century, when travellers were objects of more attention than at present, on arriving at Turin, scattered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from the parade, and taking a position to see it, pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses, with which the city is intersected missed his footing, and in trying to save himself, lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate, the spectators laughed, and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up, presented it with an air of unaffected kindness and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company. There was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on. Though the scene of a moment every heart—not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling, felt a proof of that true charity which never fails." On the regiment being dismissed, the captain, who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstances to the colonel. The colonel immediately mentioned to the general in command, and when the Englishman returned to his hotel, he found an aide-de-camp waiting to request his company to dinner at headquarters. In the evening he was carried to court—at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells, the most brilliant court in Europe, and was received with particular attention. Of course during his stay at Turin he was invited everywhere, and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different states of Italy. Thus a private gentleman of moderate means, by a graceful impulse of christian feeling, was enabled to travel through a foreign country, then of the highest interest for his society, as well as for the charms it still possesses, with more distinction and advantage than can ever be derived from the mere circumstances of birth and fortune, even the most splendid."

The Hon. Henry Clay has created great excitement in Havana. Invitations from the Captain General, Illuminations on the Square, and a grand Serenade throughout the city, were a part of the first night's operations.—[State Rights Republic.]

The California fever has got to Norway, two hundred and eighty-five young men, many of them used to mining, have just sailed from Christiania for San Francisco.

A plan has been set on foot in Boston to erect a Monument to Stephen Daye, the first American Printer. He set up the press at Cambridge in 1639, from which appeared the Freeman's Oath, the first Almanac, and the Psalm-book, and the other early books of the colony.

The Order of United American Mechanics design holding a national convention in the city of Lancaster, Pa., on the 19th day of May next.

**Bachelors in Oregon.**—In the Oregon Legislature, Mr. McKean, chairman of the committee on marriages, reported in favor of taxing bachelors two dollars per year.

We suppose celibacy is taxed among other luxuries. Well, it certainly is cheap at that price; but if this is a free country, it looks rather queer that the freedom of the subject should be thus made the subject of a tax.—[South Press.]

A report has been received by the steamship Asia, that Archbishop Hughes of New York has been made a cardinal. Foreign papers do not mention the fact, but it is very probably true.

The catholic Bishop of Detroit has issued a pastoral letter forbidding his people to attend charity balls. He says that these balls are insulting to God—pretending to perform an action agreeable to him, while we make use of means which he has forbidden, and which the church, guided by the holy spirit, condemns.